

BY H. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
\$2.00 per annum, if paid within the year.
\$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

No subscription taken for less than six months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stopping of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and as a criminal offense.
The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Professional Cards.

F. M. KIMMEL. J. W. LINGENFELTER.
KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the "Mangel House."

JOE MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mangel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the Gazette Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

Office second door North of the Mangel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mangel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.

Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED. J. J. SCHILL.

REED AND SCHILL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa.; R. Forward, Somerset, Penn.; Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Cooley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire set.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 50 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see.

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

ap24-3m Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Anthony Zimmers, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE K. ZIMMERS, Bedford tp.,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Bedford tp.,

May 22, 1863—6ts.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Nancy T. Black, late of Bloody Run borough, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BENDER, Ex'r.

May 22, 1863—6ts.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3064

VOL. 6, NO. 48.

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1863.

What the Present War Party did in 1812.

FREE SPEECH THEN AND NOW.

The Rights of a People when a Democratic Administration Manage a War.

THE BEECHERS, CHIEFVIEWS AND TYNGS OF THAT DAY.

The Rev. Elijah Parrish, D. D., in a published discourse delivered by Byfield, April 7th, 1811, among a number of similar things, said: "The Israelites became weary of yielding the fruits of their labor to pamper their splendid tyrants. They left their political woes. They separated. Where is our Moses? Where is the rod of his miracles? Where is our Aaron? Alas! no voice from the burning bush has directed here. Such is the temper of the American Republicans, so called. A new language must be invented before we attempt to express the baseness of their conduct, or describe the rottenness of their hearts!"

"New England, if invaded, would be obliged to defend herself. Do you not, then, owe it to your children, and owe it to your God, to make peace for yourselves?"

"No peace will ever be made, till the people say there shall be no more war. If the rich men continue to furnish money, the war will continue till the mountains are melted in blood—till every field in America is white with the bones of the people."

"How can the supporters of this anti-Christian warfare endure their sentence—endure their own reflections—endure the fire that forever burns, the worm that never dies, the bonanzas of Heaven, WHILE THE SMOKE OF THEIR TORMENT ASCENDS FOR EVER AND EVER?"

Rev. David Osgood, D. D., pastor of the Church at Medford, in a discourse delivered April 10th, 1810, and subsequently printed, said: "The strong prepossessions of so great a portion of my fellow citizens, in favor of a race of demons, and against a nation of more religion, virtue, good faith, generosity and benevolence, than that now is, or ever has been upon the face of the earth, writing my soul with anguish, and fill my heart with apprehension and terror of the judgments of Heaven upon this sinful people."

In a printed discourse of the same gentleman, delivered June 27th, 1812, occur the following, among other equally virulent declarations: "My mind has been in a constant agony, not so much at the inevitable loss of our temporal prosperity and happiness, and the complicated miseries of war, as at its guilt, its outrages against heaven, against all truth, honesty, justice, goodness, against all the principles of social happiness."

"Were not the authors of this war in character nearly akin to the deists and atheists of France? Were they not men of hardened hearts, seared consciences, depraved minds, and desperate wickedness? It seems utterly inconceivable that they should have made the declaration."

"If, at the command of weak and wicked rulers, they undertake an unjust war, each man who volunteers his services in such a cause, or loans his money for its support, or by his conversation, his writings, or any other mode of influence, encourages its prosecution, that man is an accomplice in the wickedness, loads his conscience with the blackest crimes, brings the guilt of blood upon his soul, and, in the sight of God, and His law, is a murderer."

"If at the present moment, any symptoms of civil war appear, they certainly will soon, unless the courage of the war party should fail them."

"A civil war becomes as certain as the events that happen according to the known laws and established course of nature!"

From the Rev. I. S. J. Gardner, A. M., rector of Trinity Church, Boston: "It is a war unexampled in the history of the world; wantonly proclaimed on the most frivolous and groundless pretences; against a nation from whose friendship we might derive the most signal advantages, and from whose hostility we have reason to dread the most tremendous losses."—Discourse delivered July 28, 1812.

"What consequence is it to you if they repealed or not, if you are sold to Napoleon, as you have reason to believe, by the slaves who have abused your confidence."

"Let no consideration whatever, my brethren, deter you at all times, and in all places from celebrating the present war. As Mr. Madison has declared war, let Mr. Madison carry it on."—Ib.

"The alternative, then, is, that if you do not wish to become the slaves of those who own slaves, and who are themselves the slaves of French slaves, you must either, in the language of the day, cut the connection, or so far alter the national compact so as to insure yourselves a due share in the government."—Idem.

"THE UNION HAS BEEN LONG SINCE VIRTUALLY DISSOLVED, AND IT IS FULL TIME THAT THIS PART OF THE DISUNITED STATES WAS TAKING CARE OF ITSELF."—Idem.

Aiding the enemy by interfering with the Revenue Laws—selling him provisions.

"A Sheriff's officer in New Hampshire, recovered a letter (dated August 16, 1813) signed by five respectable citizens of that State, in which they made the following assurances to a British official, in regard to one Curtis Coe, an American, imprisoned as a spy at Three Rivers:

"From our acquaintance with Mr. Coe, his character and politics, we are confident that his object is far from being unfriendly to the motives of your government in repelling the attacks made on you by our Executive. His politics have uniformly been what we style staunch Federalism, and his object, we believe, no other than trafficking with your citizens in defiance of some of your laws. His language and conduct with us have uniformly been evasive, and the semblance of an enemy to your government, or any

of your usages in repelling the measures which our Executive tried to enforce."

The revenue laws were constantly interrupted, and often times defeated in their execution by vexatious processes and proceedings in the State Courts. A member of Congress declared that he knew of fifty-six writs having been served upon a United States Collector in one week. American vessels were, in a number of instances, captured, carrying British permits or licenses, and Croke, the British vice-admiral, judge at Halifax, declared in an official decision, that the object of these licenses was to directly benefit the military service of Great Britain—to give subsistence to her arms in Spain. Individuals were repeatedly detected in selling provisions and stores to the enemy. On the 2d of December, 1813, formal notice was given that the British blockade, previously confined to the ports and harbors of the Chesapeake, Delaware, N. York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah and the Mississippi, was extended to all the ports, rivers, etc., on both sides of Long Island Sound. The ports East and North of this remain unblockaded, and vessels departed from and returned to them with so little interruption that the fact was commented on with censure in the British House of Commons.

"The Executive of Massachusetts and Connecticut had refused to submit the militia of those States to orders issued by the President. In November, 1831, Chittenden, Governor of Vermont, by proclamation, ordered home the militia of his State from Canada. The officers through their commander, Lieut. Col. Dixon, replied that they regarded the Governor's proclamation 'with mingled emotions of pity and contempt for its author.' The bearer of it was held for trial at Albany. A resolution was subsequently offered in Congress to instruct the Attorney General, to prosecute Chittenden for attempting to induce desertion, tho' it was promptly withdrawn at the request of the Republican Representative from Vermont. Otis took occasion to offer resolutions in the Legislature of Massachusetts, pledging that State to the support of Vermont or any other State whose Constitutional rights were invaded; and the resolutions passed."

BURNING BLUE LIGHTS. "Commodore Decatur, in command of the U. States, 44, Macedonian, 38, and the Hornet, 18, was chased into New London by a superior force, June 1st, 1813. Here these ships remained closely blockaded during the remainder of the war, and the blockading squadron had the advantage of commanding, at the same time, the best point on the entire seaboard of the United States for destroying their coasting trade. Decatur would, in all probability, have escaped but for intelligence communicated from the town to the enemy. He officially informed the Secretary of the Navy (Dec. 20th, 1813), that he attempted to get to sea on a dark and tempestuous night—that as soon as his movements to that end became apparent, signals were made to the enemy by BURNING BLUE LIGHTS on both points of the harbor's mouth; and he declared that: 'There is not a doubt that they (the enemy) have by signals or otherwise, instantaneous information of our movements.' Notwithstanding these signals have been repeated, and seen by at least twenty persons in this squadron, there are men in New London who have the hardihood to disbelieve it, and the effrontery to disavow their belief.' During a severe storm of wind and rain, in March, 1814, Decatur issued orders for the instant embarkation of his officers—in a very short time blue lights were thrown up like rockets from Long Point, and were immediately answered by three guns from the British fleet. These signals were witnessed by all the officers and men in the American look-out boats, and also by some of the officers at Fort Trumbull. They were known to be signals by those who were perfectly familiar with that species of marine communication."

THE FEDERAL PAPERS RECOMMEND A SEPARATE PEACE.

The Boston Daily Advertiser published a series of articles openly recommending the New England States to form a separate peace, urging that it was lawful and proper to do so, and that Congress should refuse its assent, it would be for wise and prudent men to decide what ought to be done. In not a few papers, the American troops were openly ridiculed, and their successes deplored.

Harrison's victory over Proctor was publicly deplored. The Salem Gazette of 22d October, 1813, announced—

"At length the handful of British troops which, for more than a year, have baffled the numerous armies of the United States in the invasion of Canada, deprived of the genius of the immortal Brock, have been obliged to yield to superior numbers."

The Boston Daily Advertiser, of the next day, 23d October, 1813, added:

"We shall surrender all our conquests at a peace. It is, indeed, a hopeless exploit for Harrison with 5,000 troops, who have been assembled and preparing since July 1812, to fight and conquer 450 worn out, exhausted British regulars, whom the Indians had previously deserted."

In Rhode Island, infected by contagion with Massachusetts, a journal pronounced Harrison's victory: "The triumph of a crowd of Kentucky savages over a handful of brave men—no more than a march and their capture without fighting!"

And thus we might go on citing facts from history, showing how the "Republican party," then calling themselves Federalists, opposed Jas. Madison and the war of 1812. The Whig party done the same thing in 1847, in the Mexican war, Horace Greeley calling our soldiers "journeymen cut-throats," and Thomas Corwin hoping that they might be met "with bloody hands, and welcomed with hospitable graves." For all this, and more, not a single man was ever threatened, insulted, or deprived of his liberty. No newspapers were suppressed, and the freedom of speech was not curtailed. Yet now, under

this so-called Republican Administration, all is changed. Free press and free discussion are prohibited as far as possible, and bars, bolts, dungeons, bastilles, &c., are the punishment for exercising them! This course of the Administration is proof positive that it cannot defend itself before the bar of public opinion, and hence is seeking to perpetrate a false and odious policy by Force and Terrorism.

The Opposition.

It is amusing as well as interesting to recall the names by which the opposition to the Democratic party have been known since the Revolution. We have prepared a list, but do not pretend to say that ALL the different parties that have attempted the overthrow of Democracy since the formation of our Government are named therein, for, like the color, platform and pretensions of the persons comprising them, they are innumerable. They were—

In 1775, Loyalists or Loyal to King George, or Tories.

In 1776, Loyal Tories.

In 1780, Nova Scotia Cow-Boys & Tories.

In 1786, Convention Monarchists.

In 1789, Black Cockadeers.

In 1808, Anti-Jefferson Improvement men.

In 1811, British Bank men.

In 1812, Peace and Submission men.

In 1813, Blue Lights.

In 1814, Hartford Conventionists.

In 1816, Washington Society men.

In 1818, No Party men.

In 1819, Federalists.

In 1820, Federal Republicans.

In 1826, National Republicans.

In 1828, Anti-Masons.

In 1834, Anti-Masonic men.

In 1836, Conservatives.

In 1837, Independent Democratic Whigs.

In 1838, Abolitionists.

In 1839, Log Cabin—Hard Cider Democratic Republican Abolition Whigs.

In 1843, Native American Whigs.

In 1844, Coon Party or Anti-Annexation Whigs.

In 1845, The Whig Party.

In 1846, Mexican Whig Party.

In 1847, Anti-Mexican War Party.

In 1848, Rough and Ready Party.

In 1850, Clay Whig Party.

In 1852, Scott Whigs.

In 1854, Know Nothings.

In 1855, Native Americans.

In 1856, Fremonters, or Abolitionists and Know Nothings.

In 1857, Black Republicans.

In 1759, Opposition and People's Party.

In 1860, Wide Awakes Cap and Cape Party.

In 1862, NO PARTY.

In 1863, Union-League-No-Party-Emanicipation-High-Taxation-Centralization-Confiscation-Negro-Equalization-Usurpation-Abolition-Administration Party.

There, reader, is but a few of the names under which the "Loyalists" of to-day have flourished, in attempting to overthrow the Democracy and the principles of our Government. From the beginning they have had the same intention, and this is the establishment of a monarchy. They have ever, as to-day, been despisers of the Constitution of the United States, violators of law and order, advocates of mobocracy, supporters of the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, and in favor of a military despotism, and the social and political equality of the negro with the white.

Every intelligent honest man must, by this time, agree, in our opinion, with the Quaker, who, on being urged by a leading Abolitionist to join the Union League, replied: "Friend, thou changest thy name too often: I have known thee as a Whig, as a Free-Soiler, as a Native American, as a Know Nothing, as a sneerer at the Union, as a friend of the Union, as a Loyal Leaguer, and thou recollectest how many more titles, and I cannot trust thee. When brother Obed fell from grace, and became a rogue, he changed his name; and I have found that whenever men design making their living by dishonest means they are always likely to do the same. If thou dost ever adopt one name and set of principles, and hold on to them for fifty years, as the Democrats have done, I may begin to trust thee."—Exchange.

During Jackson's term an application was made for the removal of some postmaster or deputy postmaster in one of the Northern States, and it was urged upon the President with a great deal of earnestness, first by letter, and then a special committee came here and remonstrated with great bitterness against the continuance of this violent political opponent of the President. To cap the climax, as the committee supposed, of the postmaster's offence, and insure his removal, they told the President that the obnoxious officer had called General Jackson a "d-d gray headed "—"Did he?" said the General. "He did." "If I am not mistaken," said Jackson, "that man stormed Stony Point under Wayne, and any man who did that has my permission to be a postmaster, and to curse me for the balance of his life."

A dandy, smoking a cigar, having entered a menagerie, the proprietor requested him to take the wood from his mouth, "lest he should teach the other monkeys bad habits."

A Disappointed Woman.

A few months since a gentleman had the misfortune to lose his wife, a literary lady of some reputation. After grieving for a number of weeks, a bright idea entered the head of the widower. He thought that he could do something to lessen his sorrow, and for that purpose he called upon a lady of his acquaintance, and requested to speak a word with her in private. Thinking that she was about to receive a proposal, the lady prepared to listen with becoming resignation.

"My dear," said he with downcast eyes as he took her hand, "you knew my wife!"

"Certainly."

"It is not good for man to be alone."

"Perhaps not."

"Did you ever reflect upon that part of the marriage service which required couples to cleave unto each other till death do us part?"

"I have."

"I have often reflected upon it myself. Now death has parted me from my wife, and I feel very lonely."

"I should think it likely."

"I think I must do something to restore to me her kind consolation, and the memory of her virtues."

He pressed the lady's hand and sighed. She returned the pressure, and also suffered a sigh to escape her.

"My dear," he said, after a long pause, "I'll come to a point at once, I have a proposal to make."

"A proposal?"

She blushed and covered her face with her hand.

"Yes. I have concluded to write my wife's biography. Now I have had but little skill in literary exercises, and if you will correct my manuscript and write the headings of the chapters, I will give you five dollars."

She sprang from his side and her eyes flashed with anger.

"I'll see you hanged first, and then I won't—you—your—"

She left the room not being able to express her feelings. The widower sighed, took his hat, and went home. He has not yet published nor proposed. It was a pity to be so misunderstood.

Drawing Dead Men's Teeth.

The celebrated Mungo Park served an apprenticeship in a doctor's drug shop in Selkirk, and during his study of physic compounds, the following little episode, which we had from a venerable doctor of medicine, occurred:

An old well-known burger stepped into the store one day, and looking in an excited manner at the boy, said:

"Mungo, is the doctor in?"

"No, sir."

"O Lord! and I'm nearly dead w' the tooth-ache."

"But I'll draw the tooth for you, if you wish it drawn."

"You, call! Did ye ever draw any teeth a fore?"

"Yes, I have, sir."

"Faith, I'll rather come back again and see the doctor than lippen ye!"

The old gentleman went off, and, ere long, he returned with the old question:

"Mungo, my man, is the doctor in now?"

"No, sir, he's not come in yet."

"What am I to do? I'm nearly daft with the pain. Mungo, are ye perfectly downright sure ye've drawn teeth before this?"

"I really have, sir."

"Then get the nippers, and take out mine. Now mind!—take care—be canny."

The youth extracted the tooth, and after the old gentleman got over the shock it caused, and found himself relieved he complimented him on the skill he had shown,—and then asked him how many teeth he had drawn before operating on himself.

"Thirty-two," said Mungo.

"Thirty-two! Faith I think it's a guide only. Where in the world did a' the folk come frae?"

BEEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD,
OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSISTANT,

B. F. MEYERS, Bedford Bor.

PROTHONOTARY,

O. E. SHANNON, Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

JOHN ALDSTADT, St. Clair.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,

J. B. FARQUHAR, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER,

GEORGE RHODES, Liberty.

AUDITOR,

DANIEL BARLEY, M. Woodbury.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY MOSES, Bedford tp.

CORONER,

JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

Opposed to the Old Union.

The *Inquirer* man says "of course" he is "opposed to the restoration of the Union as it was." The cat is out of the bag at last! This rascal has been bellowing and bawling about the Union for a year and a half, and now, at last, he confesses that he is opposed to it! What infamy! How can any party tolerate such double-dyed and doubly damned rascality! Opposed to the Union as it was! Opposed to the Union as it came from the sacred hands of Washington, Madison and Hamilton! Opposed to the Republic of the conscript fathers! Opposed to the best Constitution that God ever gave for the government of civilized man! Shame, set thy hideous mark upon the forehead of him who dares to utter such sentiments! Infamy, blow thy milder blast upon the name of the renegade who thus denies his country and desecrates the memory of the founders of the Republic! A traitor's heart is his and a traitor's doom shall be his curse!

Removal of Gen. Hooker.

The President has removed Gen. Hooker from the command of the Army of the Potomac and appointed in his stead Major General George G. Meade. It is said by some that Hooker was superseded at his own request. The new commander, General Meade, distinguished himself in the battles on the Chickahominy, the second battle of Manassas and at Antietam, in all of which bloody engagements he commanded the brave and devoted Pennsylvania Reserves. We hope this may be a change for the better.

On Saturday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, our town was the scene of great consternation and confusion. Many citizens left in carriages for the mountains—others kept looking out, with cartridges ready at a moment's warning—negroes skeddaddled, until long after daylight, in the graphic language of William Good, it was so dark along the different roads leading from town, that "people had to light candles to eat their breakfast." The cause of all this excitement and dismay, was an idle report that the rebel scouts had made their appearance near Bedford Springs and driven in our pickets. No rebels making their appearance, the fugitives soon returned, and now every thing is once more quiet in Bedford.

Serg't. E. L. McCahen, 12th Pa. Cavalry, was arrested at Millintown, Pa., a few days ago, on the charge of desertion, and was taken to Harrisburg, where he was immediately released by order of Captain Dodge. The officer who made the arrest was a Capt. Echelberger, and those best acquainted with the circumstances of the case, declare that the arrest was caused solely by political differences between the Captain and Serg't. McCahen. At any rate, the Sergeant was honorably acquitted and sent to his regiment at this place, at the expense of his accuser.

The John Brownites Demoralized.

Their Convention fails to make a Nomination.

THE DELEGATES SKEDADDLE!

About 11 o'clock, A. M., of last Monday, two by two, side by side, every now and then, might be seen wending their way up to Abolition headquarters, the delegates to the County Convention; dark, grim-visaged faces, with (as we discovered) a good deal of white in the corners of their eyes as they passed the Gazette office. No doubt they snuffed treason all day, and smelled green cucumbers on every corner. It was the Whig-Anti-Masonic-Free-Soil-Know-Nothing-People's-Party-Republican-Abolition—"Without-Distinction-of-Party" party, that was convened "for the purpose of putting in nomination a county ticket." Why was this not done? Was it because they couldn't find any Democrats silly enough to break their own necks to save theirs by running as independents? or was it to get a little more time for some favorable turn of the war, that they might get some young Napoleon returned from some Island? Perhaps it was because there is a little Senatorial matter to be arranged among the knowing ones? Another reason: It was a "no party" convention—it had no platform (the State Convention being also adjourned) and of course it could have no ticket—essentially no nothing. You must try it again, you town gentlemen, that didn't want certain individuals nominated, but saw it would be done unless the adjournment-dodge could be carried. After trying three or four Democrats, who spurned the offer, you might as well come to the conclusion to nominate your ticket. There is no difference, as you vainly imagine, among Democrats. When the ticket is formed the votes always go in the one way. The Democratic party just now gives you fair notice that no two-faced people belong to it—water on both shoulders will not carry. The people feel that it is worth a man's while to be a Democrat, now, and, therefore, no more trucking fence-riders are to be permitted on this side the lines.

New York and New Jersey.

The generous conduct of Governor Seymour, of New York, and Gov. Parker of New Jersey, in furnishing troops for the defence of Pennsylvania, deserves the thanks of every true son of the Keystone State. Before Pennsylvania had lifted a hand toward repelling the invader, the Governors of these States had shipped some 17,000 men, fully armed and equipped, to Harrisburg. And these Governors are Democrats and have been incessantly denounced by the Abolitionists as "Copperheads" and "Secessionists." But where are the Abolition Governors of New England in this emergency? What are they doing for the help of Pennsylvania? Not a man have they sent, not a dollar contributed, not a word of cheer spoken, but their great organ, the *N. Y. Tribune*, hopes that the advance of the rebel army into the heart of Pennsylvania, will not be checked!

Who Responds?

The Governor has issued a call for 60,000 volunteers to serve for three months for the defence of the state. Now, we believe it to be right in principle for every man, who can do so without sacrificing those who depend upon him for support, to enlist under this call, and this upon the doctrine of States' Rights. We make no distinction as to party, sect or occupation. Hence we will be permitted to inquire why it is that a certain organization in this place, gotten up for the avowed purpose of putting down the rebellion, and which arrogates to itself all the loyalty of the community, fails to meet the emergency? Why is it that the patriots of the Loyal League do not respond? On Tuesday evening last a meeting of the citizens was called to raise troops for state defence. Not a single member of the League attended. Why does not the League respond?

The troops lately under command of Maj. Gen. Milroy, are at present (Thursday) encamped in the immediate vicinity of our town and are commanded by Col. Pierce. The new commander seems to be a general favorite with the men, and, we are informed, is a gentleman of good military education and fine executive ability. A review came off at Bloody Run, on Sunday last, in which the troops made a fine appearance.

MAJ. BELL.—We learn with pleasure that this officer has just been promoted to the position of Lieut. Colonel of his regiment, 12th Pa. Cavalry. We have known Col. Bell, by reputation, for a number of years, as an upright and worthy man, and hear him very highly spoken of by his men. His promotion was well deserved, and, we doubt not, will never be regretted either by the authorities, or by those under his command.

THE 87TH P. V.—We had the pleasure, the other day, of making the acquaintance of a number of rank and file of the 87th P. V., who behaved so gallantly at Winchester. We found them all gentlemen, and sound and true on the great issues before the country. Long may the survivors of Winchester, in the 87th P. V., live to uphold the flag of their country and the principles of which it is the symbol.

A dash was made into McConnellsburg, on Monday last, by a squad of the 1st N. Y. Cavalry, which resulted in the killing of three rebels and the capture of some thirty odd prisoners. Our troops completely surprised the enemy. It is said that the rebels have evacuated McConnellsburg. LATER.—It is now said that 2,000 rebels are at McConnellsburg.

For the last two months the Abolition wire-workers in this town, have been trying to get Democrats to consent to run as independent candidates at the coming election. Thus far their efforts to corrupt have utterly failed. Even the assistance rendered them by a few spies in the Democratic camp availed them nothing. Even the secret Union League, whose meetings are attended by some men whom self-respect ought to deter from such association, have been unable to devise a scheme by which they could obtain catpaws to rake their chestnuts out of the fire. We should be very sorry if the "military necessity" of the case rendered it our duty to give to the public the names of persons engaged in the intrigues of the secret League, but if persistence in their late course of conduct drives us to it, we shall post them without respect to persons.

There is a rumor afloat that Gen. Halleck has been removed and that Gen. McClellan has been appointed to fill his place. Whether there is any truth in this, time will show. But we fear it is too good to be true.

Our Copperheads will not fight until the editor of the Gazette gives them orders.

Our niggerheads won't fight when Curtin does give the order.

For the Bedford Gazette.

The most Rev. Dr. England and the most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick agree on the question of Slavery.

The illustrious Bishop England, the greatest Prelate in the American Church Catholic, (after Archbishop Carroll), thus expresses his views on the vexed question of Slavery: "The Apostles did not consider the Christian master obliged to liberate his Christian servant (slave). St. Paul, in his epistle to Philemon, acknowledges the right of the master to the services of his slave, for whom, however, he asks, as a special favor, pardon for having deserted his owner: 'I beseech thee for my son, Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my chains—whom I have sent back to thee, and do thou receive him, as my own beloved.' Thus a runaway slave still belongs to his master; so far from being thereby liberated from service, he was bound to return thereto and submit himself to his owner."—*Letters of Bp. England to Hon. J. Forsyth.*

The very distinguished Archbishop Kenrick—so justly famed for his extraordinary Biblical labors—expresses himself in similar terms, on the subject of slavery: "Onesimus, a fugitive slave, whose master was a Christian, was won to the faith by St. Paul. The conversion of the slave was so sincere that by the advice of the Apostle, he ventured to return to his master. It is by a special design of Providence that this short episode remains to us as a splendid instance of the power of religion over a class who are generally considered irreclaimable, insubordinate, dishonest slaves, and a beautiful manifestation of apostolical charity which embraces as a favorite child, the converted bond-man. It is also an evidence that the Gospel is not directed to disturb the actual order of society, by teaching men to disregard their obligations, however severe their enforcement may appear."—*Introduction to the Epistle to Philemon.*

The authority of these celebrated guides and luminaries of the Catholic Church, may well be considered as the exponent of the sentiment of this denomination, in the U. States, on the slavery question, and a sufficient answer to anything to the contrary, come from what quarter it may throughout the length and breadth of our glorious Union.—*East or West.* H. B.

MONROE TR., June 22, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: On looking over the *Inquirer* of June 5th, my eye fell on an article headed, "Soldiers vs Copperhead Badges," in which the editor of that sheet gives us a very fine specimen of his growing propensities for lying. He says, "several soldiers here on furlough from various regiments took umbrage at this bold and defiant sympathy for traitors and requested him to remove the obnoxious emblem." Now, this "obnoxious emblem" and this "bold and defiant sympathy for traitors," that Mr. *Inquirer* man speaks of, is the coin of the United States, with the "obnoxious" word liberty on it. This is the kind of copperhead badge, at which the soldiers took "umbrage," and requested us to remove. The *Inquirer* man forgets to tell his readers, that the soldier didn't, very politely, sweating by the most horrible odors, that if we did not, that he would blow our heart out, and at the same time reaching into his pocket for his pistol. He also said that he had orders from the President to take those badges off whenever he found persons wearing them, and confirmed his statement by swearing a big oath to it. I told him that, if such was the case, although I knew it to be wrong, and a flagrant outrage on the liberties of a free people, I would remove it for the time being, but assured him most positively that I intended to wear it, and that I would put it on again before I left town. I do not, however, blame the soldier for this. I believe that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and was induced to do so by other Abolitionists—haters of liberty, who were too cowardly to say anything themselves. Yes, I have tho't that this same *Inquirer* man was one of the instigators. "The obnoxious emblem!" Then Mr. *Inquirer*, the coin of the United States has become an "obnoxious emblem!" but Greenbacks, worth sixty-five per centum, are not obnoxious emblems. No, no, it is only the coin that has the word liberty on it, that is so "obnoxious" to this erudite discerning editor. If it could only be changed to oppression, subjugation, confiscation, emancipation, nigger, or any other word ending in ion or er except Constitution, all would be well with this sensitive editor; it would not then be an "obnoxious emblem." Perhaps his nice shade of discernment, and fine scent for treason and sympathizers with traitors, has been improved by the application of a few greenbacks, and this is how he came to make the discovery, that those who wear the coin of the United States are in sympathy with traitors. He calls it "a species of cowardly bravado—to raise the ire of the soldiers and insult sensible people." Certainly, Mr. *Inquirer*, you have made a mistake. You do not—no, surely—you do not mean sensible people, (?) You have got the wrong word. You mean insensible people—fools; for no sensible

man would take "umbrage" at the coin of his country, or be offended at those who declare themselves the champions of liberty. Now, Mr. *Inquirer*, let me advise you, hereafter, to inquire a little more after truth and justice—inquire into the constitution of your country—inquire whether you are a law-abiding man, or in favor of rowdism; whether you are in favor of a free government, or a despotism; whether you will obey the dictates of a tyrant, or the Constitution of the United States; and lastly, whether you are a man, or—some other animal. H. WINTER.

BLOODY RUN, Pa., June 23, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you, and through you the hospitable citizens of Bedford, for the great kindness which we, more especially our sick, received during our late sojourn in your town.

We came amongst you as strangers—unprovided with any conveniences or supplies for our numerous sick—but we were not suffered to doubt that we were in the midst of friends. The liberal supplies furnished by the citizens, together with your energetic management, more than supplied our utmost wants, even before we had fully ascertained them.

The public and private hospitality extended to us in Bedford, will long be cherished among the few pleasing reminiscences, which, to some extent, relieve the savageness of war, and in contemplation of which, we realize that a humane and christian spirit still characterizes our fellow countrymen.

Very truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. ELLIOT,
Surgeon 1st U. S. Cavalry,
Medical Director pro tem.,
U. S. Forces at Bloody Run.

Important Order—Organization of the Pennsylvania Militia.

HEADQUARTERS PENN'A MILITIA, }
HARRISBURG, June 26.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 44.

In organizing the troops responding to the Proclamation of the Governor this day issued, calling for 60,000 men for the defence of the State, for the period of ninety days, unless sooner discharged.

It is ordered, 1st. Camps of rendezvous will be established by the United States Government for districts, comprising the adjacent counties at such points as may be indicated by the Commandant of the Department of the Susquehanna and the Department of the Monongahela.—In charge of which camps, commanders and skillful surgeons will be appointed.

2d. Squads in companies will be received at the camps, and as rapidly as possible organized into companies of not less than sixty-four (64) men, and into regiments of ten (10) companies each, and mustered into the service of the State, by officers chosen by the Adjutant General for this purpose.

3d. Officers will be elected—Company officers, by the men, and field officers by the company or line officers.

4th. Transportation to the camp of rendezvous nearest their location will be furnished by the United States Government, on application of any unit actually having charge of a squad or company, to the agent at the nearest railroad station.

5th. Troops responding to this call of the Governor, will be clothed, subsisted, equipped and supplied by the General Government, after arriving at the rendezvous.

6th. Annexed is the quota required from each county, in the present call, after crediting those counties which had already responded under the recent order, with the number of troops furnished and actually mustered into service:

Adams,	369	Juniata,	297
Allegheny,	3,600	Lancaster,	2,156
Armstrong,	720	Lawrence,	460
Beaver,	600	Lebanon,	514
Bedford,	534	Lehigh,	907
Berks,	1,738	Luzerne,	1,447
Blair,	550	Lycum,	623
Bradford,	866	Mercer,	740
Bucks,	1,147	McKean,	180
Butler,	640	Mifflin,	320
Cambria,	588	Monroe,	340
Cameron,	70	Montgomery,	1,261
Carbon,	425	Montour,	175
Chester,	881	Northampton,	911
Centre,	540	Northumberland,	472
Clarion,	520	Perry,	460
Clinton,	286	Philadelphia,	7,718
Crawford,	365	Pike,	150
Columbia,	321	Potter,	240
Cumberland,	980	Snyder,	1,312
Delaware,	581	Sullivan,	236
Delaware,	741	Somerset,	540
Elk,	1,000	Susquehanna,	655
Franklin,	115	Tioga,	554
Fulton,	809	Union,	40
Greene,	840	Venango,	550
Huntingdon,	180	Warren,	380
Indiana,	120	Washington,	950
Jefferson,	480	Wayne,	640
	502	Westmoreland,	1,080
	675	Wyoming,	187
	360	York,	1,138

By order,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adj. Gen. of Pennsylvania.

Proclamation by the Governor.

An Imperative Call to Arms.

HARRISBURG, June 26.—The following important proclamation of the Governor has just been issued:

PENNSYLVANIANS! In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIS, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.
The enemy is advancing in force into Pennsylvania. He has a strong column within twenty-three miles of Harrisburg, and other columns are moving by Fulton and Adams counties, and it can no longer be doubted that a formidable invasion of our State is in actual progress.

The calls already made for volunteer militia, in the exigency have not been met as full as the crisis requires.

I therefore now issue this my proclamation, calling for sixty thousand men, to come promptly forward, to defend the State. They will be mustered into the service of the State for the period of ninety days, but will be required to serve only so much of the period of muster as the safety of our people and honor of our State may require. They will rendezvous at points

to be designated in the general order to be issued this day by the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, which order will also set forth the details of the arrangements for organization, clothing, subsistence, equipments and supplies.

I will not insult you by inflammatory appeals. A people who wants the heart to defend their soil, their families, and their firesides, are not worthy to be accounted men. Heed not the counsels of evil-disposed persons, if such there be in your midst. Show yourselves what you are—a free, loyal, spirited, brave, vigorous race. Do not undergo the disgrace of leaving your defense mainly to the citizens of other States. In defending the soil of Pennsylvania we are contributing to the support of our National Government, and vindicating our fidelity to the national cause. Pennsylvania has always, heretofore, responded promptly to all the calls made by the Federal Government, and I appeal to you, now, not to be unmindful of the foe that strikes at our State, strikes through our desolation at the life of the Republic.

Our people are plundered and driven from their homes solely because of their loyalty and fidelity to our free institutions.

People of Pennsylvania! I owe to you all my faculties, my labors, my life. You owe to your country your prompt, and zealous services and effort. The time has now come when we must all stand or fall together in the defence of our State and in the support of our Government. Let us so discharge our duty that posterity shall not blush for us.

Come heartily and cheerfully to the rescue of our noble Commonwealth. Maintain now your honor and freedom.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

A. G. CURTIS.
By the Governor,
ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of Commonwealth.

The Discharged Soldiers to be Drafted.

It is thought by many that all men who have been in the service during the present war, and who have been honorably discharged will be exempt from the approaching conscription. But the following, from a late official document issued by the Provost Marshal General, shows that all who were discharged before the 2d of March, 1863, are liable to be drafted:

"Volunteers or regulars who have been in the service, and who have been discharged therefrom or have resigned prior to the second day of March, 1863, are liable to be drafted in the same manner as if they had never been in the service. No regard is to be paid to their former period of service, or to the length and brevity of the period between the date of their discharge and that of the draft." This is very clear and emphatic. A man who has served out his time as a three months' man, and served afterwards up to the 1st of March, if discharged before the 2d, is liable to be drafted, just as if he had never served in the army a day.

Hon. M. F. Conway, Republican abolition member of Congress from the loyal State of Kansas in a letter recently published on the issues of the existing war, thus delivers himself: Speaking of those who control this administration, he says:

"I find that these men want power and care for nothing else, and that for the sake of power they would kill all the white people of the South, or take them to their arms; that they would free all the slaves or make their bondage still more hopeless, or do any other wicked or inconsistent thing. I have no sympathy whatever with such an unalloyed lust of dominion." This is indeed a pretty picture of the administration, to be drawn by one of its friends. Is not such talk calculated to discourage enlistments, provoke resistance to the draft and bring the "Government into disrepute"?—Why is not Mr. Conway arrested, tried and sent South? Echo answers, because he is an Abolitionist.

There are as many roads to fame and fortune as there were gateways to ancient Thebes.—Your ambitious warrior is for carving his way with the sabre—your aspiring politician for manoeuvring his way by subtlety and consummate art; but there is one broad grand path to the goal, along which nothing base can travel. It is the path set apart for the march of talent, energy, and noble purpose, and, though full of obstacles, it contains none which a great man cannot surmount. This fact has been exemplified in innumerable instances, but in few more forcibly than in the career of Doctor Holloway, of London. For twenty-five years he may be said to have been climbing

"The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar," scattering blessings at every step. He appears to have reached the summit at last. The staff upon which he has leaned in his ascent has been advertising, and by its aid has not only realized a world-wide celebrity and a splendid fortune, but has been enabled to familiarize millions of the sick with the healing properties of his Pills and Ointment, who would never otherwise have been benefited thereby. The victims of dyspepsia in this country, and unfortunately their name is legion, have good cause to rejoice that so wide a publicity has been given to the virtues of his Pills through the columns of the American press; for, if we are rightly informed, they have cured and are now curing more cases of this distressing complaint than all other medicines combined. We hear, too, of cures of scrofula and other external disorders by the Ointment, which, if they were not vouched for by the best authority, we should pronounce incredible. These medicines seem to do what no other advertised medicines have ever done before—fulfill the promises of the advertisement.—*N. Y. Police Gazette.*

Rebel Reports of a Fight at Big Creek, East Tennessee.

Burnside is Repulsed—Buckner Falls Back to Cover Knoxville.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 23d says it is thought in that city that Vicksburg must fall, without the interposition of a miracle.

The Dispatch has a report of a battle at Big Creek Gap, Buckner and the Federals were repulsed twice with heavy loss, Burnside then commenced a flank movement, and Buckner fell back to Clinton to cover Knoxville.

It is asserted here that Richmond is held by not more than 4000 men.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 23d says:—It was stated yesterday morning that information had been received of Unionists at some point on the York river. Passengers from the White House say there were some Yankees at west Point yesterday.

Another Disastrous Repulse at Port Hudson.

Five Colonels Killed or Wounded.

OUR LOSS SEVEN HUNDRED.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Herald's New Orleans correspondent says a second assault upon Port Hudson was made on the 11th inst, by the Union troops, and again disastrously repulsed. The loss of field officers was very large, amounting to no less than five Colonels. Our troops, though repulsed, fought bravely.

It seems evident that Gen. Banks has not force enough to accomplish what he so daringly attempts, and it is to be hoped that he will speedily be reinforced from some quarter.

It was expected another assault would be made on the 19th. Colonel Dudley volunteered, and was to lead a "forlorn hope" or storming column of 4,000 men, all picked men and volunteers.—The result of this attack remains to be known. The loss in the repulse of the 14th is stated at 700 killed and wounded. Among the killed are Col. Holcomb, 1st La. (white) regiment; Col. Bryant, 175th New York; and Lieutenant Hutchison, 75th New York.

Among the wounded is Gen. Paine, in the leg severely. Col. Smith, 114th New York, mortally; Col. Curry, 123d N. York, severely, both arms; Lieut. Col. Babcock, 75th New York, leg, slightly; Captain Savory, 75th New York, arm, slightly; Lieut. Thurbar, 75th New York, knee, slightly; Lieut. Crocker, 75th New York, slightly. These are but a few of the injured, the authorities refusing to give any list of the killed or wounded.

The enemy's loss is not one-fourth of ours. It is thought that General Paine's legs will not have to be amputated.

Col. Curry says that Port Hudson is one of the strongest places in the world. He describes the works as follows:—First, an abatis of felled trees for at least one hundred yards; then a ditch forty feet wide, with four to six feet of water in it; then a glacis about twenty feet high, sloping gradually to the parapet, on which is a protection for sharpshooters. Behind this, say one hundred yards, is another line of works, on which heavy field artillery are mounted.

The correspondent of the Herald does not think it will be taken, except by starving out the garrison.

One hundred and fifty of the Metropolitan cavalry have been captured by the enemy, two miles from Gen. Banks' headquarters without firing a gun or a sabre drawn.

The steamers Anglo American and Dyke were captured by Guerrillas at Plaquemine, the crew taken prisoners and the boats destroyed. There is no doubt that Magruder is in the Attakapas country, with 15,000 or 20,000 men, destroying all the property we did not move. He is also fortifying at Franklin to defend that country should Port Hudson fall.

From General Rosecrans' Army.

THREE THOUSAND REBELS CAPTURED. LOUISVILLE, June 28.—To-day's Nashville Union reports that one division of the Union army captured three thousand rebels on Saturday when going through Hoover's Gap. No further particulars are known.

It is also stated that the Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, cut their way through, taking a number of prisoners. Colonel Miller, of Gen. Negley's division, is reported wounded in the eye.

A special dispatch to the Louisville Journal, from Manchester, Tenn., says Wilder's mounted infantry dashed into Manchester, capturing a large party of rebels, including Captain Anderson, of the First Kentucky Cavalry.

Wilder's scouts captured yesterday a courier from Morgan and Wheeler's command, with important dispatches.

General Bragg reviewed the rebel troops at Hoover's Gap, the morning of the battle.

Wilder's forces burned the trestle work yesterday, on the Manchester and Tullahoma railroad. The Chattanooga Rebel of the 26th says that the firing at Vicksburg was continued with increasing rapidity.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)
I, John B. Ogden, M.D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. This valuable work is of study of mankind is made. The property of the work is sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—Giving cure, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their safe, speedy, and effectual cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge. Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M.D.,
No. 60 Nassau St., New York.
May 22, 1863.—3m.

Children owe much of their Sickness to Colds.—No matter how the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration or a Cold. Colds and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, therefore, the disease necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursors of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of *Madame Porter's Curative Balsam*. Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.
Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—Also, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.
Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by one dollar a week.
Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, in Burlington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to
B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.
Jan. 16, 1863.—1 y.

PUBLIC SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford Co., the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, two miles south of the Borough of Bloomingburg, on Saturday, 25th day of July next, all the following described property of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, (known as the Wigfoot property) to wit:
A TRACT OF LAND,
adjoining lands of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., on the west and north, Thomas Ritchey on the east, John Buzzard and others on the south, containing about 140 perches, more or less, 30 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, about 5 acres are meadow, and a number of apple and other fruit trees thereon. The improvements are a double Log Dwelling House, Stable and other out buildings.
Taxes.—One third cash, at acknowledgment of deed, the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock said day.
For further particulars inquire of the undersigned.
H. NICODEMUS, Adm'r.
Bedford, June 19th, 1863.

Bedford, June 19th, 1863.
PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts. The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturing, Steam Boats, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.
\$35.00
Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.
For Catalogue of 36 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
June 10, 1863.

NOTICE.
All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring, trusting or employing my son, William W. Sleek, a minor, as I am determined to enforce the laws against any person so offending.
As he left home without my knowledge, I will give five dollars to any one who brings him back.
JACOB A. ELEEK.
St. Clair tp., June 10, 1863.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of George C. Davis, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
THOMAS G. WRIGHT, HENRY WHITTAKER, Ex'ors.
June 10, 1863.—6ts.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!
SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddle line of business. His work will be warranted as good, as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburgh, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers. The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. Stalls.
Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.
W. L. LEFTZ.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
Whereas, George Fluke, of Hopewell Township, in Bedford County, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Fluke, late of the township of Hopewell, in the said County, humbly sheweth: that your petitioners said father lately died intestate, leaving a widow, to wit: Catherine Fluke, and issue twelve children, to wit: Thomas, since dead, leaving five children, names unknown, living in Cambria county, Pa.; Maria Weimer, wife of Stephen Weimer, living in Bedford Co.; Elizabeth Cypher, since dead, leaving nine children, names unknown to your petitioners; John Fluke, residing in Bedford Co.; John Fluke, living in the State of Wisconsin; Eli Fluke, in Bedford Co.; Margaret, wife of George Bolland, in Rock Island, Illinois; George Fluke, your petitioner, Catharine Broad, wife of Samuel Broad, Lewis Fluke, Susan, wife of James Fink, residing in Bedford Co.; Frederick, residing in the State of Missouri. And whereas, the intestate died signed in his demise as of fee of and in a certain tract of land adjoining lands of Stephen Weimer, William Gossage, Eli Fluke, Michael Fluke and others, containing about two hundred and twenty four acres with appurtenances.
Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition in valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquiry or valuation on the premises, on Monday, 6th day of July, 1863, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff's Office, June 12, 1863.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
Whereas, George Fluke, of Hopewell Township, in Bedford County, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Fluke, late of the township of Hopewell, in the said County, humbly sheweth: that your petitioners said father lately died intestate, leaving a widow, to wit: Catherine Fluke, and issue twelve children, to wit: Thomas, since dead, leaving five children, names unknown, living in Cambria county, Pa.; Maria Weimer, wife of Stephen Weimer, living in Bedford Co.; Elizabeth Cypher, since dead, leaving nine children, names unknown to your petitioners; John Fluke, residing in Bedford Co.; John Fluke, living in the State of Wisconsin; Eli Fluke, in Bedford Co.; Margaret, wife of George Bolland, in Rock Island, Illinois; George Fluke, your petitioner, Catharine Broad, wife of Samuel Broad, Lewis Fluke, Susan, wife of James Fink, residing in Bedford Co.; Frederick, residing in the State of Missouri. And whereas, the intestate died signed in his demise as of fee of and in a certain tract of land adjoining lands of Stephen Weimer, William Gossage, Eli Fluke, Michael Fluke and others, containing about two hundred and twenty four acres with appurtenances.
Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition in valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquiry or valuation on the premises, on Monday, 6th day of July, 1863, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff's Office, June 12, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL.
16th DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA.
CHAMBERSBURG, June 1st, 1863.
The attention of the public is called to the subjoined circular from the Provost Marshal-General of the United States.
GEO. EYSTER, Provost Marshal, 16th District, Pennsylvania.
CIRCULAR No. 7.—PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., May 22d, 1863.
All men who desire to join any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days, to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general Rendezvous, at the head-quarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.
JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal-General.

NOTE.—The several papers in the district will please insert the above for three weeks and send bill to the Provost Marshal at Chambersburg.
June 12, 1863.—2ts.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL.
16th DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA.
CHAMBERSBURG, June 1st, 1863.
The attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to re-enter the service of the United States, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105 of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications as therein provided, for the Invalid Corps (relating to the character of the disability), with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with the endorsement, to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.
Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointment, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.
JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal-General.
NOTE.—The several papers in the District will please insert the above for three weeks, and send bill to the Provost Marshal at Chambersburg.
June 12, 1863.—3ts.

THE UNION
Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, PHILADELPHIA.
Established for furnishing meals to soldiers on their way to and from the war, and the temporary care of the sick.
Having been in operation two years, supported by private contributions, the ladies of the committee propose holding a Fair in aid of our fund, commencing at the Saloon on the 15th inst., to continue ten days.
The success of our first fair was due to the liberal patronage from all sections and classes, and we ask the inhabitants of Bedford and vicinity, to extend to this their aid. The express, collecting articles in your vicinity, will deliver to us any contributions of fruit, flowers, butter, eggs, &c., free of cost to the donors, and return all baskets or vessels that may be entrusted to their care.
Please direct as below, sending the name of the contributor with each lot, to be registered.
ARAD BARROWS, Chairman.
Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, Foot of Washington Avenue, Phila., June 12, 1863.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
Whereas, Uriah Gordon, of Union Tp., Bedford Co., intermarried with Rachel, one of the Daughters and heirs of Philip Ritchey, late of Bedford Co., dec'd., respectively sheweth, that said Philip Ritchey lately died, leaving no widow but issue seven children, viz:
John residing in Bedford Co., 2 Jacob residing in Blair Co., 3 Mary intermarried with John Diehl, now dead, leaving issue 11 children to wit: 1 Noah residing in Bedford Co., 2 Fanny, intermarried with Harry Hartker, in Bedford Co., 3 Job, residing in Bedford Co., 4 Rachel, intermarried with Frederick Turner, now dead, leaving four children, viz: 1 Sophia, 2 Philip, 3 Julian, 4 Mary Ellen, minors, of whom Uriah Gordon is Guardian, residing in Bedford Co., 5 Fanny, residing in Bedford Co., 6 Gid, residing in State of Illinois, 7 Ellen intermarried with Swartzwelder, in Bedford Co., 8 Levenia, 9 Emanuel, 10 Levi, 11 Philip, the last 4 being minors, and Uriah Gordon Guardian, 5 George, who is also dead, leaving Elizabeth children, to wit: 1 Marietta, intermarried with Samuel Wyong, Bedford Co., 2 Catharine, intermarried with Alex. West, Blair Co., 3 Levi, Bedford Co., 4 Maria, intermarried with Jeremiah Long, Blair Co., 5 Rebecca, Bedford Co., 6 David, minor, 7 Elizabeth, minor, 8 Caroline, minor, 9 Sarah, minor, 10 Jacob, minor, 11 A. Johns, a minor, Uriah Gordon Guardian, 6 Rachel, intermarried with your petitioner, 7 Isaac, residing in Blair Co.
That the said decedent died seized of (among others) a certain tract or parcel of land containing 150 acres more or less, situated in Union Tp., Bedford Co., of record, excepting about 25 or 30 acres which is in Blair Co., and adjoining lands of Dr. Shoenberger's heirs, George Ritchey and others.
Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquiry or valuation on the premises, on Thursday the 9th day of July, 1863, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff's Office, June 12, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Nathan Layton, late of Monroe tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WESLEY M. AKERS, Adm'r.
June 12, 1863.—6ts.

FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA.
The advantages afforded by this institution commend it to all who may desire a cheap, as well as thorough, education. Students are prepared for all classes in college, with the elements of a sound, practical education receive special attention. No pains spared to secure the advancement of those committed to our care.
Next quarter opens Monday, August 3rd.
For particulars, address
P. WILLIARD, Principal.
June 26, 1863.—6ts.

J. B. Magill
Has just returned from the East with a large stock of all kinds of goods in his line, and will still be found at the sign of the
BLACK HORSE.
opposite Hager's Hotel, where he is prepared to supply his customers and the public generally with
SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
BRIDLES FROM \$1 UP TO \$10,
COLLARS, WHIPS, FLY-NETS, TRUNKS,
VALISES, CARPET BAGS, SATCHELS,
and many other articles too numerous to mention.
Ladies, give him a call.
June 12, 1863.

Estate of Jacob Weaverling, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ADAM WEAVERLING, Adm'r.
June 5, 1863.—6ts.

NOTICE.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Poor on the 5th of May, 1863, the following minute was adopted, viz:
"All persons having out door paupers shall notify the Steward of the Poor House of the fact within ten days, in default of which, persons claiming relief will forfeit their claims."
By order of the Directors,
T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.
June 12, 1863.

BRIDGE LETTING.
The Commissioners of Bedford county will let, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, a Bridge to be built over Buffalo Run, near Martin Feighner's, on Friday, July 3d, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Plan and specifications will be shown at that time and place.
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
June 5, 1863.—4ts.

One Thousand
Yards of Venetian and all Wool Carpeting, Matting, Floor Cloth and Stair-Linens, just received. Cheap for Cash or W.O.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.,
May 29, 1863.

Notice to Collectors.
All collectors who are in arrears on their duplicates up to January 1863, are hereby notified that they are required to pay up, on or before the 4th day of July, 1863. If the taxes due the county and are not paid till then, the collectors will be proceeded against according to law.
Collectors for 1863 are requested to collect and pay over as soon as they possibly can.
By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
June 5, 1863.—6ts.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of James Burns, sen., late of Juniata township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned executors—that those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES BURNS, Junia township, Emanuel Statler, Schellsburg, Ex'rs.
June 5, 1863.—6ts.

Terrible Disclosures—Secrets
for the Million.
A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practices of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "Vade Mecum." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for \$1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.
June 5, 1863.—1y.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Having just received another supply, are now enabled to offer their friends and customers, many rare bargains. Purchasers will be offered every inducement, and for their inspection we offer the largest and most varied assortment in Bedford county.
May 29, 1863.

GENTLEMEN.
Please call and see our Cloths and Casimeres. Fifty pieces just opened.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.,
May 29, 1863.

HATS
To suit all tastes, just received at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.
MENGEL HOUSE STABLING.
The undersigned proprietor of the Mengel House would announce to the public that he has made such arrangements for stabling as will enable him to accommodate all his customers, notwithstanding the loss, by the recent fire, of the stable attached to the hotel.
ISAAC MENGEL.
May 22d.—4t.

NEW SPRING STYLE CLOTHING.
Just received at
CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!
Revolution in Bedford!
E. M. FISHER
and "LITTLE JOHN C." have just opened a new
FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,
at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of
MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &c.,
and pay especial attention to the sale of
NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS
AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES'
HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GEN-
TLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE
GOODS, SPOOL THREAD,
LADIES' HEAD DRESSES
AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS,
HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT
FRONTS, &c., &c., ALL OF WHICH
WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.
The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.
E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.
Bedford, May 8, 1863.

DR. J. L. MARBOURG,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office, on Juliana st., opposite the Bank.
Night calls should be made at the residence of John G. Minnich.
April 24, 1863.—1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS.
Just opened at
CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

WANTED.
5,000 Pounds of Wool.
at J. M. Shoemaker's store, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.
Bedford, May 29.—2m.

TO BUY CHEAP.
Call at
CRAMER & CO'S
OLD STORE.
May 29.

Philadelphia Advertisements.
Lower & Rank,
WHOLESALE
TOBACCO SNUFF & SEGARS,
WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, West Side,
PHILADELPHIA.
Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market.
March 6, 1863.—1y

BUSH & KURTZ,
(Formerly BUNN, RAIGEL & Co.)
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
Fancy Dry Goods,
No. 137 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.
Also—Bleached Shirts, Colored Cambrics, Flannels, Jeans, Gingham, &c.
March 6, 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.
Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spasmodic, Rheumatic or Senial Weakness, Impotency, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLING HOWARD, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 6, 1863.—1y

WM. S. ROYD, JOHN L. HUGH, W. S. ROYD, JR.,
BOYD & HOUGH,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 17 SOUTH WATER ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863.—6m.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.
HARDWARE
JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,
No. 337 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general stock of English and American Hardware.
March 6, 1863.—1y

J. H. ZIMMERMAN,
WITH
E. A. HENDRY,
SUCCESSORS TO HENDRY AND HARRIS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
BOOTS & SHOES
No. 55 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863.—6m.

GILLETTE & SCOTT,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.
PHILADELPHIA.
Jno. E. Gillette. B. Scott, Jr.
Apr. 17, 1863.—1y.

C. D. MCLEES & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES.
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Apr. 17, 1863.—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HENPHILL,
Taylor & Henphill,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
230 Market Street, South side, between 2d and 3d,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863.—1y.

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
No. 312 North Third Street,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 6,—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Boots & Shoes,
No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 7, 1863.—1y.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings, &c.
No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863.—1y

United States Clothing Emporium.
GEO. W. REED & CO.
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
No. 423 Market Street, up stairs,
PHILADELPHIA
N. B.—A full assortment of Shirts, Drawers, O-
veralls and Gown Clothing, constantly on hand.
March 6, 1863.—6m.

BLINDS & SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St.,
Philadelphia, Manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS and
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the City,
at lowest prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed
equal to best. Store Shades made and lettered.
Apr. 17, 1863.—2m.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. PARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK,
COOPER, PARKMAN & WORK,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, FURS
AND
STRAW GOODS,
No. 51 North Third Street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863.—1y

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
407 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 7, 1863.—1y.

LEFEVRE, PARK & CO.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
NOTIONS,
Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, White Goods
Umbrellas, Parasols, Looking Glasses,
Shirts and Drawers, Yarns, &c.
No. 238 North Third Street, between Race and
Streets,
PHILADELPHIA
March 6, 1863.—6m

**MARTIN BUEHLER, } GEO. BONDRIGHT,
R. H. HOWARD. } C. P. SUGESEROTT.**
BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863.—1y.

JONES, WARNER & CO.
Successors to Fithian, Jones & Co.
Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
NO. 240 MARKET STREET
Five doors below Third, south side,
Philadelphia
GIBSON F. JONES,
RICHARD C. WARNER,
DAVID C. GOLDEN.
We cordially invite the attention of the merchants of Bedford county to our large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
March 6, 1863.—6m.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
always under the market prices. We buy our goods exclusively for cash and by that means are enabled to buy very cheap. We sell at a very small advance and buyers can always save from 5 to 20 per cent by making their purchases of us. We have a large STOCK OF MUSLINS, LINENS, DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR, &c. To those about commencing housekeeping, one of the best stocks of furnishing goods in Philadelphia will be found here.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
102 1/2 Market St. Phila.
March 6th, 1863.—3mo.

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS,
SOWER, BARNES & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN
Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books
AND
STATIONERY,
No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.
PUBLISHERS OF FELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS,
The largest and best Outline Maps ever published
SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND
BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &c.
Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wa-
Papers.
March 6, 1863.

PETER ARMERUSTER & BRO.,
No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE,
CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,
Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins,
Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,
And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN
and ENGLISH GOODS.
March 6, 1863.—1y

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Have always on hand a large Stock of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
suitable for Ladies' Gentlemen's or Boys' wear.
Some of our own importation,
EXTRA FINE QUALITY.
Our assortment of Jewelry consists of the most fashionable and rich designs; as, also, the plainest and less expensive.
Silver Spoons, Forks, Pie Cakes and Fruit Knives; also, a large variety of fancy Silver Ware, suitable for Bed, Table or Travel.
We have, also, on hand a most splendid assortment of
DIAMOND JEWELRY
of all kinds, to which we invite SPECIAL attention. Our prices will be found considerably less than the same articles usually sold for.
All kinds of Watches repaired in the very best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

WEDDING RINGS
on hand and made to order. Call at address
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
809 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
P. S.—The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.
All orders from the country will receive special attention.
April 24.—3ms.

Public Sale
Of Valuable Real Estate.
The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Londonderry township, on Saturday, the 20th day of June next, her valuable real estate, containing 202 acres of Limestone land, of which about 125 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation, a part of which is good meadow, and more can easily be made.—There is also an orchard of choice fruit, consisting of
Apples, Pears, Peaches, &c.
The improvements consist of a first class
GRIST MILL,
in good running order, calculated to do merchant and country work, with a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE with basement, DOUBLE LOG BARN, with all necessary out-buildings; there is also a good site for a TANNERY, there being two never failing springs of water near the house.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.
Terms made to suit the purchaser.
MARY HYSUNG.
May 22, 1863.*

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE
NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION
A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.
DR. HOOPLAND'S
CLEBRATED
German Bitters,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, loss of weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Lungs, &c., Sudden flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent **YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.**
THEY CONTAIN
NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.
Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hooplанд's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks, and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.
Beware of the innumerable varieties of Alcoholic preparations in phrebotic bottles, and big bellying kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivalled by any similar preparation.
The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,
Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.
Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.
I do this the more readily in regard to Hooplанд's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M.



THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND. Always Ready. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Extraordinary Military Salve.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these, the Soldier must endure. Remember this, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this all healing and cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue it soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiff joints leave them supple, strong and vigorous, while for,

Sore Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,
It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most violent pains of the head and suppurating hoarseness, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted. A few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldier's Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years. Dr. HOLLOWAY has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaklava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sore & Scrofulous Eruptions,
all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 50 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each box.
January 23, 1863.—1y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next.
Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third St., Phil'a.
April 17, 1863.

ESTATE OF ELI FLUCK.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Eli Fluck, late of Hopewell township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for said county. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement to,
GEO. G. GIBSON, Executor,
Hopewell, Bedford Co., Pa.
ap24-6t

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniata and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2 1/2 miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and balance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonestown—within 1/4 mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha city, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Decatur, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 1, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

UNION HOTEL.
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid
LIVERY STABLE
is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.]

Pension & Bounty Claims.
Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.
CESSNA & SHANNON,
Bedford, Pa.
January 2, 1863.—1y.

AHEAD

OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, March, 6, 1863.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to
D. T. AKE,
St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.
December 19, 1862.—6m.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the premises of the subscribers, by hunting, fishing, or trespassing in any other way, as the law will be enforced against all offenders without respect to persons.
JACOB H. BOWSER,
JAMES ANDERSON,
JOHN W. CRISMAN,
JESSE GRIFFITH,
MICHAEL MILLER,
JOSEPH GRIFFITH,
HENRY F. SMITH,
JOHN GRIFFITH.

May 29, 1863.

Hartley's Column.



Hartley is Agent for the Great Iron and Steel

Mowing Machine,

The last invention of the age.

Also—Agent for the World Renowned

"BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWE."

Farmers desiring to procure either of the above machines, must order by the middle of April, as the demand will be greater than ever before. Send in your orders NOW!

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley.

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *best* and *best* planned Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who examine it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON

COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAF-

FLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRID-

DLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN

GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoema-

kers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings

of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Fellos, Bows, En-

ameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths,

Grind Stones, Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades,

Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA

RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequalled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come

up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to

hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is

agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook

Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any

person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain

Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION

will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY,

both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1862.

Great Excitement!

Farquhar has Caught the Elephant!

Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

The Elephant having created a great panic among buyers in consequence of his high price *franks*, Farquhar, by his first arrival of Cheap Goods, captured the old *chap*, and those who wish to buy cheap can be accommodated at

CHEAP CORNER.

We are selling LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Delaines, Shalties, Lawns, Lustrs,

and Shepherds Plaids,

as low as they were twelve months ago.

Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins,

and all kinds of Mens' Wear,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

25 Per Cent. Under Par Price.

Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES is complete, and embraces every size and variety and of the best quality.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Imperial, Y. H. and Black Tea, best Golden Syrup, Baking Molasses, and every variety of Spices.

FISH AND SALT.

Shad, Mackerel and Herring, in barrels and half barrels, Ground Alum and Dairy Salt.

The public are cordially invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Bedford, May 1, 1863.

THE ELEPHANT LOOSE AGAIN!

REED AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR CHEAP

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORT-

MENT OF WHICH HE HAS JUST

RECEIVED, AND INTENDS SELLING AT

DECIDEDLY LOW PRICES!

also,

Hardware, Queensware and Groceries of all descriptions, all of which contain bargains of the rarest kind, and will be sold either for cash or trade.

Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call at the Emporium of Trade, opposite Haver's Hotel.
N. B.—No trouble to show goods. ap24

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4th and 5th STREETS,

Near the National Hotel, and two squares

from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodation of Ladies.

Room and Board per day - - - \$2 00

Room and Board per week - - - 10 00

Rooms, alone, per day - - - 1 00

Meals, each - - - 50

Meals, per week, alone, - - - 5 00

lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.

The Kimmell House is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.
A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House: To Leesport, St. Mary's Co., Md., via Jarrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Havesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 1 past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

January 16, 1863. A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

Address:

WM. C. SNIVELY,

Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

NEW GOODS!

The subscribers have just received a new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which in addition to their previous stock, renders the present assortment complete.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT AD-

VANCE IN GOODS THEY STILL

HAVE SOME BARGAINS TO OFFER,

AND RESPECTFULLY ASK BUYERS

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

March 20, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "Card De Visites," cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES, of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 CENTS to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 CENTS to 9 Dollars,

and holding from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST can assure his customers that they need not go elsewhere to find as good an article at the same price. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R. GETTYS.
April 10, 1863.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

The BEST and CHEAPEST Household

REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.



Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is warranted if used according to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remedy, but emollient, warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to \$1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost any other medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25 cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,

NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863.—1y.

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

ELYMIRE & SON have returned from the cities with a new and full assortment of everything in their line of business.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. AXES, ADZES, DRAW KNIVES, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, BUTCHERS' SPENCERS, GREVES, BUCKERS' AND OTHER FILES.

Our Stock of Shelf Hardware is complete.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS. Our stock of CUTLERY is large, of latest styles, and best quality.

STOVES.

Our Stove Department is complete, being the largest assortment of COOKING, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

We have the sole agency for the WELLINGTON COOKING STOVE, which we will warrant the best Stove in market.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL